

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair
with rising temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 52; lowest, 37.
Detailed weather report will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 200—DAILY.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER,
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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THREE CENTS
WITHIN 500 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

BONAR LAW QUILTS, SHAKING COALITION AND LLOYD GEORGE

Gives Ill Health as Cause of
Retirement, but Rift Over
Irish and Russian Poli-
cies Reported.

NEW ALIGNMENT SEEN

Austen Chamberlain and
Lord Derby Mentioned as
Likely to Succeed to
Vacant Post.

PREMIER IS HARD HIT

Black-and-Tanism Looms as
Big Issue—Unionists to Con-
fer on Party Balance
in Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, March 17.

A political sensation shook Great Britain to-day. Andrew Bonar Law resigned from his leadership in the House of Commons and also from his position as Lord of the Privy Seal in the Cabinet. Ill health is given as the reason for his resignation, and while there is gossip Mr. Bonar Law's own letter and the manner in which Premier Lloyd George read it and every available source of information confirm the official version.

It is nevertheless true that his resignation imperils the Coalition Ministry and the tenure in office of the last survivor of the allied war Premiers. General elections are talked about already in political circles.

It was the warm personal friendship and the intimate man-to-man understanding between Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law which enabled the once radical Welshman to hold the hard berths in line.

Chamberlain for Place.

Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer and son of the great Joseph Chamberlain, is the likeliest candidate to succeed Mr. Bonar Law as leader of the Unionist party and as Lloyd George's yokemate at the head of the Coalition. While Mr. Chamberlain mixes with the Lloyd Georgean temperance almost as well as Mr. Bonar Law he is not so close with his own followers, both in the House and in the country at large, and critical developments in politics may be expected.

The correspondent for THE NEW YORK HERALD, while talking to one of the Premier's chief advisers in Downing street to-night, witnessed one of the indications of the seriousness of the problem. Across the court from the office in which the Premier sits, a door was suddenly flung open and a beautiful big room. Mr. Lloyd George had just returned from the House of Commons, where he had read the pathetic letter from Bonar Law. The Prime Minister could be observed nervously pacing from one end of the room to the other, constantly running his hands through his long hair.

Later, in addressing the "Twenty Club" to-night, the Premier gave one sure indication of how he would like the future to go when he declared that Mr. Bonar Law's retirement was only temporary and that the Coalition Ministry would continue to function.

Ireland and Russia Figure.

Both Russia and Ireland are assigned as reasons for Mr. Bonar Law's quitting. These stories, which are from many untried sources, are that Mr. Bonar Law played a set of tennis after the Glasgow ceremonies Monday and therefore can't be away from home. It is also said that the Coalition over the reconquest of Ireland by black and tan methods also displeased him. It was pointed out that an editorial in the Morning Post this week said that the Coalition agreement was signed there was nothing for Bonar Law to do but hand in his resignation.

In quarters close to both Bonar Law and Lloyd George, however, these rumors are denied. It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George has known and feared for many months that the Coalition might suffer a nervous collapse, so that his resignation did not come as a surprise to the inner circle, however greatly Parliament was startled by the news.

They say it isn't a matter of Mr. Bonar Law having taken a chill during the Glasgow week end, but a long standing condition approaching nervous exhaustion. The Premier, as well as the opposition, gave very little indication of accepting Mr. Bonar Law's excuses during the reading of the sensational letter in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Fears Complete Breakdown.

Mr. Bonar Law's letter of resignation as read by the Premier follows: "The strain of the last few years has proved more heavily on me, and as you know well, for more than three years I have had the greatest difficulty in doing my work. Now I am worn out and my medical advisers have warned me that my physical condition is such that unless I take an immediate and long rest an early and complete breakdown is inevitable. In these circumstances I have no choice, and I assure you that it always will be a pleasure to me to think that I

Caillaux Lectures Under Protection of Troops

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, March 17.

FRANCE is not yet ready to forget the transgressions of Joseph Caillaux. This was evidenced yesterday at Grenoble, when the onetime Premier, who was scheduled to deliver a lecture on Republicanism, Royalists and labor organizations joined in the rioting outside the hall, and placarded the city condemning the Government's inability to keep Caillaux quiet.

HARDING NEUTRAL ON IRISH QUESTION

Forbids Troops to March Behind 'Irish Republic' Flag in Boston Parade.

Will Allow No Act That May Influence Nation's Foreign Relations, He Says.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 17.

President Harding adopted a far reaching policy when he took a definite stand to-day in refusing to allow American military and naval forces stationed in the vicinity of Boston to participate in a demonstration obviously intended to further the agitation for Irish freedom.

The position he took, that American soldiers and sailors "can have no part in any demonstration which may be construed as influencing the foreign relations of the Republic," was considered here to be precisely in line with the announcement he made in the campaign that the Irish situation was not an affair for the United States Government.

The statement of policy was made in the form of a telegram after a long conference with Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of War Weeks.

In the opinion of President Harding and Secretaries Hughes and Weeks, the carrying of the flag of the "Irish Republic" in a parade in which American soldiers and bluejackets participated would have made it embarrassing to the United States Government in a situation already strained through Irish action in the past.

The telegram was sent to John F. Harrigan of the Massachusetts Council of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic. It was signed by George B. Christian, Jr., secretary to the President, and read:

"Your telegram has been called to the attention of the President, and he directs me to say in reply that army and navy commanders have authority to direct the forces under their command. The Government raises no issue about the fitness of your celebration of Evacuation Day, and the spirit of St. Patrick's day in the heart of our country, but the naval and military forces of the nation can have no part in any demonstration which may be construed as influencing the foreign relations of the Republic."

This message was sent in answer to one received from Mr. Harrigan protesting against the action of Brig.-Gen. Ruckman and Rear Admiral Dunsen, commanding the army and navy forces in and around Boston. In this message Mr. Harrigan demanded to know whether the officers were "Americans or satellites of foreign governments."

"Are they autocrats," he said, "or is this a democracy? They say no authority is to be exercised in the name of the United States Government."

Washington to say whether they are supreme. As Americans we demand action in the name of 125,000 citizens of the United States and the revocation of the orders from Ruckman and Dunsen."

600 DEFY LAW AGAINST PARADE IN U. S. UNIFORM

Department of Justice May Prosecute Bostonians.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Boston, March 17.

More than 600 veterans of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, wearing their army and navy uniforms in defiance of orders of Army and Navy officials, joined to-day with 10,000 citizens in a parade through the streets of South Boston in observance of Evacuation day.

Many army reservists, officers and enlisted men paraded in uniform, conspicuous in this group was Judge Edward L. Logan, who was a colonel in the Twentieth Infantry.

During the parade, agents were stationed at strategic points along the route and, with the cooperation of the police, obtained the names and addresses of many marchers wearing service uniforms. These violations will be reported to United States District Attorney Gallagher, who may submit the cases for prosecution. The law says that members in the service of the United States may wear their uniforms for three months after their discharge and thereafter only in ceremonies strictly military.

FEWER DEATHS; COFFINS DROP.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A mild winter, which greatly reduced the mortality rate, has sent the price of coffins down to bed rock, according to members of the Northwest Club of Casket Manufacturers, who met here to-day. About twenty manufacturers were represented.

White Sulphur Springs, The Greenleaf Golf course in best summer condition.—Adv.

SON OF MRS. LEEDS IS STILLMAN'S WIFE OF BANKER SAYS

Amended Answer to Divorce
Action Parallels Charges
Made by Husband.

BUILDS UP DEFENCE

Affidavits of Servants Fig-
ure in Charges That Old
Intrigue Existed.

DESCRIBED AS ACTRESS

Child Mentioned Is Three
Months Older Than Guy, Son
of Mrs. Stillman.

The amended answer which Mrs. Anna U. Stillman will file to the divorce action brought by James A. Stillman, president of the National City Bank, now pending before Justice Morschauer at Poughkeepsie, sets up charges similar to those which the banker brought against her when he named Ferd Beauvais, a guide, as co-respondent. It was learned yesterday that Mrs. Stillman names as co-respondent a Mrs. Florence H. Leeds, alleging that her husband was intimate with Mrs. Leeds during a period of more than two years, and that a son known as Jay Leeds and now 21 months old, was born as a result of that intimacy.

It was said yesterday by a man thoroughly conversant with the details of the Stillman case that Mrs. Stillman is not going to set up counter allegations, as had been reported, but will embody her charges in a stronger defence. The reason for this action is said to be the fact that a trial of the case might result in a draw, whereas by merely making the allegations a part of the defence Mrs. Stillman will be free to use them as a basis for a future suit for divorce in the event of her husband failing to win his present action.

The amended answer to Mr. Stillman's complaint, it was learned, mentions an apartment in 64 East Eighty-sixth street and a country place at Stony Brook, L. I., as the places where her husband was in the habit of meeting Mrs. Leeds. She is said to allege that the banker lived at these places with Mrs. Leeds and his wife. The period covered by the allegations is said to have begun about September, 1917, and to have continued until recently. In support of these charges Mrs. Stillman will file at least three affidavits.

Affidavits by Servants.

The first of these is that of Mrs. Sophie Erickson, Bartlett of 1724 Park avenue, who, as Miss Erickson, was in the employ of Mrs. Leeds as a maid at the Eighty-sixth street house during the period covered by the allegations and up to the time of her birth of Jay Leeds. Another affidavit is said to have been made by Frank Evans, superintendent of the apartment house, and the third by a maid, Johnson of 542 East 121st street, who was formerly a cook in the Stony Brook house.

It was learned yesterday that these affidavits state that the deponent have seen Mrs. Stillman at the apartment house at that of the man they knew as Frank Evans, husband of Mrs. Leeds, and they are reported also to contain details relative to the birth of the child and the frequency with which Mrs. Leeds's husband appeared at the house in East Eighty-sixth street and at the house in Stony Brook.

Mrs. Bartlett told a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD last night that it was true that she had worked for Mrs. Leeds as a maid in the East Eighty-sixth street apartment and in the house at Stony Brook. She said she had always understood that Mrs. Leeds was married and that her husband, who was a "pleasant, generous man," visited her several times a week. Leeds was also recalled last night by the Fairbanks Twins, who are appearing in the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic on the top of the New Amsterdam Theatre, as a girl who was formerly in the Ziegfeld Follies at the Century Theatre. She was only in the company for a short time, the twins said, when she told the other show girls that she had made \$30,000 in Wall Street on a tip given her by a friend and that she was going to retire.

It also states that Jay Leeds was born in September, 1919, about three months before the birth of Guy Stillman, 28 months old, whose legitimacy is questioned by the banker in his action. Both children are said to have been born in New York.

So far as could be learned, Nicolai, Anable, Fuller & Sullivan, attorneys for Mr. Stillman, have filed no denial of the allegations. In Mrs. Stillman's amended answer, which was served upon on March 8, when Cadwalader, Wickersham, Taft and John F. Brennan, of New York, her attorneys, asked permission of Justice Morschauer to amend the answer to the banker's complaint and provide for alimony and counsel fees, it was pointed out by attorney yesterday, however, that Mr. Stillman has until Saturday to file a denial. At that time the motion comes up for argument before Justice Morschauer at Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Leeds Only One Named.

It has been reported that Mrs. Stillman probably would name more than one woman in her amended answer, but Mrs. Leeds is the only co-respondent named. The amended answer is said to be voluminous, as the banker's complaint also is reported to be, and to have at least as many supporting affidavits as Mrs. Stillman has put forward.

Mrs. Leeds is reported to be in Florida at present. Persons close to the lawyers in the case say she left this city soon after Mr. Stillman began his action last July. The banker is said to have sailed for Europe before Justice Morschauer at Poughkeepsie.

HOW to find a better room. See furnished rooms to let want ad. section to-day.

Blame Kaiser for War, Demand in Reichstag

BERLIN, March 17.—In the Reichstag to-day, in the course of an animated debate on the Foreign Office estimates, Eduard Bernstein, majority Socialist, dwelt on the necessity for the Government to admit the responsibility of Emperor William's regime for the world war. Bernstein said if the Government would recognize this fact it would help to create a more favorable atmosphere abroad for Republican Germany.

Herr Petersen, Democrat, argued that both sides had made "intellectual mistakes." Herr Schultz, German Nationalist, held that the former Emperor's Government was in no wise responsible for the war.

3 KIDS CAGED FOR GOLD FISH MURDER

Finny Tragedy in School 67
Not All They Did to Wreak
Revenge on Teacher.

BAD REPORTS? ALL GONE!

Little Gang Leader and Chums
Full of Remorse, Fearing
'Coals of Fire' in Court.

One day last week Mike Botto of 353 West Forty-seventh street, who is 18 years old and the possessor of an amazingly fertile brain, was disciplined by Miss Amy Blenfield, assistant principal of Public School No. 67, where Mike is more or less of a student, and he considered it a serious affront to his manly dignity. He swore to get even, and he called into consultation two members of his gang, Herman Wenzel, 16, and Edgar Sweeney, 11, both of 345 West Forty-sixth street. They deliberated, and as a result they got even with a vengeance last Saturday afternoon.

On that day Mike and Herman and Edgar, meeting with the desire to avenge Mike, went to the school, climbed through a window and went up stairs to Miss Blenfield's room, where they forced the door with Mike's pocketknife. They went inside and made their way as straight as homing pigeons to Miss Blenfield's desk. They broke this open with a pocketknife and there lay spread before them all the tools of the school. There were bottles of red ink and bottles of blue ink and pens and pencils and rulers and stacks of paper and all the envelopes, and also a great pile of those hated things, the school reports, one of which didn't say very much for Mike's deportment. In fact he read it and considered it positively insulting.

Getting Up Imitation Snow.

Therefore the first thing that Mike and his gang did was to split the pile of reports into three parts and then tear them up. Then they tore them up again and again, and finally, wearying of this design, they flung them broadcast on the floor, so that the room began to look like a snowstorm had struck it. They delved further into the desk and found a bottle of red ink, a bottle of blue ink and a bottle of black ink. With this they drew futuristic and cubist and dadaistic pictures upon the walls and the floor, creating some startling designs. But three bottles of ink will not last forever, even in the hands of three small boys. They cast about for something else.

The eyes of Mike fell upon the papers and pictures written and drawn by the pupils and hung upon the walls as prizes. Neither Mike nor Herman nor Edgar was represented in this display of intellect. Therefore Mike and Herman and Edgar considered them fair game. The pictures and the papers were in scraps inside of two minutes and then they were torn up and sent to join the reports on the floor. Then the boys took all of Miss Blenfield's stationery and pens, and they broke her pencil case and the contents were scattered about. After that Mike's pocket knife was brought into use and charming designs were carved on several desks, particularly the teacher's desk.

Poor Fish Are the Final Victims.

And then because they had wrecked the place so far as they could see the three boys started out. But as they neared the door Mike's eyes fell upon two bowls, each brimming with water and each containing seven sparkling goldfish. Mike had an idea, which he shared with Herman and Edgar, and they then achieved the crowning feat of their revenge. They emptied the bowls, stabbed the goldfish to death with the pocket knife, and put the bodies in Miss Blenfield's desk and carefully closed it. Then they went home satisfied, and not really knowing that they had done wrong.

They didn't find out that they had been wicked until last night, when Detective Conroy visited their homes one by one and gathered them in and took them to the Children's Society, where they are charged with juvenile delinquency. Advice from the society's rooms last night stated that Mike and Herman and Edgar are gripped by remorse with a capital R, and have asked themselves to the point where they are quite receptive to moral teachings. They will get a bit of that in the Children's Court this morning, and when the attendants so informed Mike last night Mike gulped once or twice and said:

"I hope the Judge don't forget about puttin' coals of fire on somebody's head."

The Safest Way of Renting a Room

In the neighborhood you most prefer, at the price you wish to pay, you will probably find advertised in today's HERALD a furnished room that suits you to a "T."

If you prefer to have a lot of letters from which to select your room run your own ad. under Furnished Rooms Wanted and specify just what you desire.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

TELEPHONE FITZ ROY 6000.

WOMAN WHO SEW HAMON ACQUITTED IN FORTY MINUTES

Jurors Take Only One Bal-
lot, Secret, in Oklahoma
Murder Trial.

DEFENDANT IN TEARS

Widow of G. O. P. Commit-
teeman and Oil Promoter
Near Collapse.

VERDICT KEPT FROM HER

Talk of Actions to Give Ac-
quitted Defendant Part of
Dead Man's Millions.

ARDMORE, Okla., March 17.—Clara Smith Hamon was acquitted to-day of a charge of having murdered Jake L. Hamon, Republican National Committeeman from Oklahoma and railroad and oil promoter.

The jury took the case at 4:30 P. M., and returned to the courtroom forty minutes later. B. F. C. Loughridge, aged 73, foreman, said only one ballot was taken, a secret one, confirmed by a rising vote.

Clara Hamon obtained the information fully seven minutes before the verdict was rendered in open court and sat, surrounded by members of her family, half smiling, half afraid to believe the odds of assurance that were bent toward her.

When Judge Thomas W. Champion mounted the bench and received an affirmative response to his question, "Gentlemen, have you reached a verdict?" her eyes followed the motions of the bailiff as he received the verdict from Mr. Loughridge and handed it to the clerk to read.

Clara Hamon gasped audibly in the tensely silent courtroom, dropped forward in her seat, only to be seized from behind by her younger brother, "Jimmie," squeezed and violently kissed. Tears came to her eyes, and the other members of her family cried with her in the joy of what was termed a verdict.

Happiest Woman in World.

"I am the happiest woman in the world," she said.

She used a secret passage from the courtroom to escape the crowds which threatened to overwhelm her with congratulations. To-night her plans for the future were incomplete. She and members of her counsel of six attorneys said she was considering a number of business proposals. According to Walter Scott of El Paso, one of her counsel, who she shall do in the immediate future is undetermined.

Clara Hamon's father, J. L. Smith, is seriously ill at El Paso, and it was said she might return to be with him when she shall do in the immediate future is undetermined.

None of the members of the family of Jake L. Hamon was in the courtroom when the jury returned its verdict. Mrs. Hamon, the widow, and her nineteen-year-old son, Jake L. Jr., left when the case was placed in the jury's hands. Mrs. Hamon at that time was in tears.

Clara Hamon, who is 40 years old, is the trial, except two, clad in deep mourning and sitting directly opposite Clara Hamon. Not once during the entire trial, which began a week ago to-day, did the two women appear to be conscious of each other except on the days they testified, when each regarded the other coldly.

Can't Tell Verdict to Widow.

To-night at the home here of Mrs. Jake Hamon it was said she had not been told of the verdict, and that she could not be until to-morrow, because of her hysterical and mental condition. Jake L. Jr., said that if his mother received the information of the acquittal after such brief consideration by the jury it "would tend to throw her into a collapse on the verge of which she is right now."

Mr. Hamon was shot on the night of November 21 last as the culmination of what was termed a "vendetta" introduced at the trial as being a vicious fight with the young defendant. He was shot once through the upper right arm by a 25-calibre bullet and died five days later.

Clara Hamon immediately left Ardmore, departing on November 22. It was established during the trial that she lay upon a hospital cot. Frank L. Ketch, former business manager for Mr. Hamon and now administrator for the Hamon estate, furnished her \$5,000 under direction of Mr. Hamon.

She went to Chihuahua city, traveling part way across Oklahoma and Texas by automobile, and trying ineffectually once to obtain an airplane for her flight. She surrendered to the Carter county sheriff at El Paso and returned to Ardmore on Christmas Day.

Dying Man's Tale Used in Trial.

The State's case was based upon alleged dying statements of Mr. Hamon, in which he was quoted as having said that he had been shot by Clara Hamon as he lay upon the bed in his own room of the two they had together occupied for a number of years in an Ardmore home. Mr. Hamon was declared in testimony to have said that Clara Hamon came to his bedside, placed her left hand upon his forehead and fired the bullet

Continued on Eighth Page.

VIVIANI AS COUNCIL'S ENVOY TO ASK U. S. TO JOIN LEAGUE WITH ARTICLE X. CUT OUT

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 17.—René Viviani, former Prime Minister of France, on his forthcoming visit to the United States will go prepared to ask on behalf of the council of the League of Nations whether the United States Government will not enter the League of Nations provided Article X is stricken from the covenant of the league.

This has not been disclosed officially, nor by M. Viviani himself, but it is the understanding of his intimate associates that this will be the primary object of his visit. M. Viviani will set forth considerations which he considers will make it easy for the United States to enter the League of Nations. He has talked over the question not only with members of the French Government, but with the council of the league.

Further, it is understood that M. Viviani will point out that the French and allied nations cannot abandon the covenant because it is inseparably interwoven with the execution of the treaty of Versailles. First, with regard to the administration of the Saar region; second, the administration of Danzig and the Polish corridor; third, that it has given title to the districts of the Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium; and, fourth, that it is charged to supervise the restriction of Germany's armament.

Besides, M. Viviani will contend that any efforts to separate the covenant from the treaty would render less secure the fact that the treaty already is the Treaty of Versailles. This is deemed particularly important because the Allies at present are applying military and economic pressure to enforce the treaty.

M. Viviani became a strong partisan of the League of Nations during the recent meeting at Geneva. Stephane Lauzanne, chief editor of the *Matin*, will accompany him to the United States.

GERMAN REVIVAL SEEN BY SCHWAB

Will Probably Be First to
Recover From War, Says
Steel Man.

SETTLING DOWN TO WORK

Old Time Tendon Efficiency
Not Impaired, He Finds
After Tour Abroad.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who sailed hence six weeks ago on a recuperative European trip, returned yesterday by the White Star liner Olympic, looking and feeling unusually brisk and cheerful, and ready, as he declared, to go back into harness again with all his heart. One of the first things he did after arriving at his home in Riverside Drive was to take an observational spin over the city in an automobile, which helped him to appreciate its marvels as compared with those of European capitals.

Although Mr. Schwab, accompanied by his friend Dr. S. A. Brown, toured some time getting in touch with conditions in Germany through talks with German manufacturers and economists, "Germany will recover from the effects of the world war," he said, "much sooner perhaps than any other of the European countries involved in it. I noted that France and Italy were getting on their feet swiftly, but from the information I obtained I am confident that the world will have to look out for Germany as a possible competitor in much shorter time than is generally allotted to her."

"I believe, however, that the United States need have no fear of being outstripped by Germany industrially, and in regard to shipping I have no doubt that we will still retain the lead we have achieved and are achieving."

"Germany is a conquered country and her people are aware of it, but they are like a strong man who has failed in business and sets his teeth determined to win back what he has lost by hard work and competent management. The secret of Germany's previous industrial success was the efficiency of her workers. They still have that efficiency and that training that is necessary to win in the world of commerce and manufacture. Business is bad, of course in Germany as in all other countries, including America, but it is on the mend."

Mr. Schwab was unwilling to talk just yet about the subject of reparations and did not care to discuss the exchange question. He said he believed that a moderate protective tariff, enough to save the American worker from being harmed by the competition of foreign goods, might be necessary to the United States. In his audience with the Pope Mr. Schwab said the Holy Father showed great interest in the present of view of Germany and its future.

E. H. Thomas, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, returning from a trip of inspection in Hamburg and other parts of Germany, confirmed the impression of Mr. Schwab that Germany was preparing to "come back" with a bang. Mr. Thomas said he was surprised at the apparent prosperity existing in Germany.

HARDING SEEKS DEBS DATA FROM DAUGHTERY

Won't Act on Release Until
Well Informed on Case

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 17.

President Harding has asked Attorney General Daugherty to make an investigation of the case of Eugene V. Debs, who is serving a term in the Atlanta penitentiary.

The information came through official channels that President Harding would not act on the increasingly pressing appeals for Debs's release until he had the information required from the Attorney-General. It was explained that the Socialist threat to picket the White House had nothing to do with the action, since Mr. Harding's attention had not been called to the case.

Despite present agitation, Mr. Wilson refused to pardon Debs, convicted for violating the espionage law.

Continued on Second Page.

SIMONS EXPECTS FURTHER PARLEY

Sooner or Later to Enter Into
Negotiations With Entente,
Says Foreign Minister.

LABOR OFFER TO FRANCE

Declares Germany Must Place
Work of Reconstruction in
Forefront of New Proposals.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 17.—Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, speaking before a committee of the Economic Council of the Reichstag to-day, said: "We are pretty well agreed that sooner or later we shall enter again into negotiations with the Entente." He added:

"I am of the opinion that our adversaries' method of laying down figures for Germany's capacity in the form of annuities for a long time beforehand will prove a failure. We must face the problem from another side, place the work of reconstruction in the forefront of our proposals, at the same time formulating as comprehensive a plan as possible for reconstruction of the devastated regions of France."

Dr. Simons expressed the view that the French economic distress could only be relieved with the aid of German labor, which might be put forward as security for a loan.

Dr. Simons, Minister of Economics, declared that in view of the allied penalties German trade must seek fresh channels, and expressed the hope that eastern Europe would be able to absorb German goods with the view of facilitating the opening of these channels. He held out the prospect of an extension of the export free list, the dropping of price controls in the spheres of the gradual abolition of export duties.

"The increase in unemployment with which Germany was threatened as a result of the allied penalties, Dr. Simons announced, has yet come to the building trade and reconstruction of the merchant marine. He emphasized the necessity of maintaining the prohibition on the importation of superfluous foreign goods."

The suggestion contained in foreign despatches received here that the United States be made the arbiter of differences between Germany and the Entente concerning the amount of reparations Germany can pay without disrupting her economic and industrial life, meets with favor among the German officials. They hesitate, however, to endorse the suggestion openly, as they say such action probably would be offensive to the Entente.

No announcement has yet come to the German Government as to how the Entente proposes to collect customs, nor has there been any definite suggestion of further conferences on the reparations problem. Prominent Germans assert that they feel that arbitration through disinterested judges probably is the only way to settle the question of judgment of the reparations question can be achieved. The question no longer is a political one, in the opinion of German leaders, but purely a financial one. They declare it now is a question of fact and figures which a disinterested arbiter could pass on with greater justice than politicians.

French Expect Germany to Be in Default by May 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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